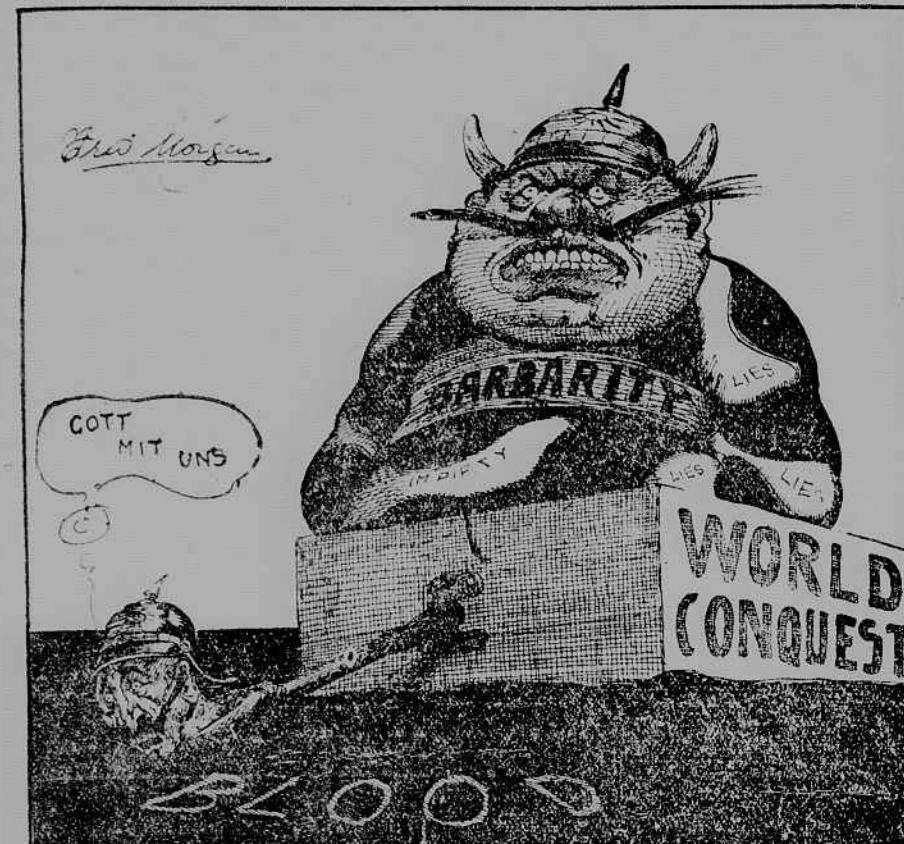
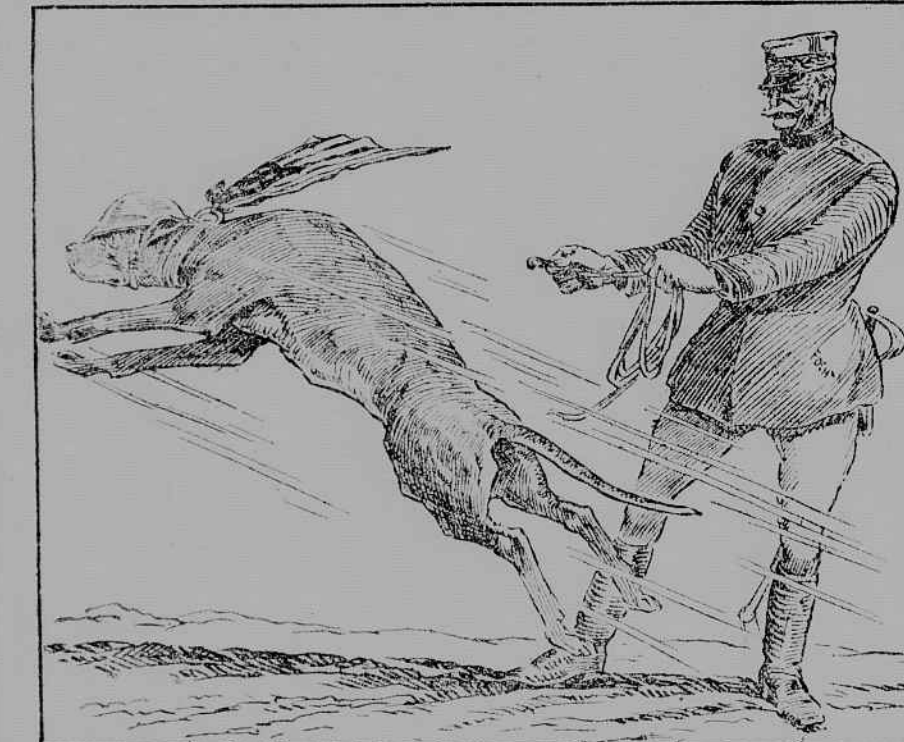


BECAUSE we want to keep these fellows in suspense.
—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

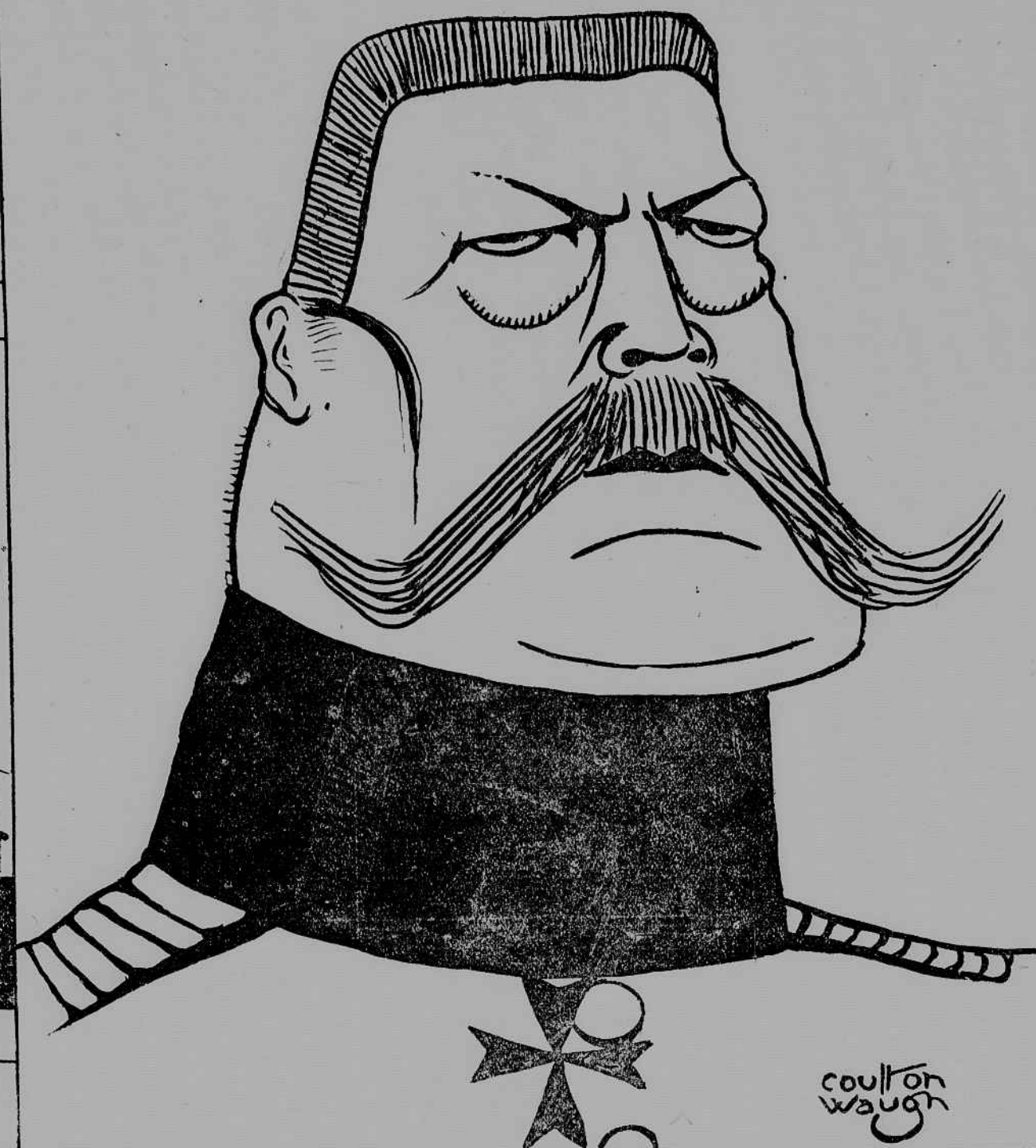


BECAUSE we want to put an end to this ghastly blasphemy.
—Philadelphia Public Ledger.



BECAUSE we want to help this fellow eat 'em up.
—Columbus Dispatch.

Why Are We Going to Raise the Fourth Liberty Loan?



BECAUSE we want to put this map out of commission.



BECAUSE "three faces east" sounds good to us.
—The Baltimore Sun.



BECAUSE we want to make this fortune come true.
—The Wisconsin State Journal.



BECAUSE this is our idea of the end of a perfect day.



BECAUSE we're all rooting hard for this line-plunging fullback.
—Columbus Dispatch.

Labor Emblazons the Fourteen Principles on Its Shield

ABOUT the middle of August Samuel Gompers went to Europe at the head of an American Labor Commission for the purpose of combating the pacifist tendencies that had manifested themselves in the organized labor of England, France and Italy. This commission has just been attending the Inter-Allied Labor Conference at London, where its influence has evidently been felt in having satisfactory declarations adopted in reference to questions of war and peace.

According to a statement just given out by the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, distinct gains were made for the solidarity of Allied labor movements at this conference in London, and President Wilson's fourteen peace propositions now form the basis of the war programme of Inter-Allied labor.

The statement of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, after setting forth the above facts, goes on:

"The resolution, in which the President's fourteen points are textually embodied, reads as follows:

"The conference welcomes the participation of the American Federation of Labor and recognizes, in agreement with the Federation, in this world war a conflict between autocratic and democratic institutions, the contest between the ideas of self-development through free institutions and that of arbitrary control of the government by groups or individual groups for selfish ends.

"The conference agrees that, after four years of war, it is essential that the peoples and governments of all countries should have a full and definite knowledge of the spirit and determination of this Inter-Allied

Conference, representative of workers of the respective countries, with reference to the prosecution of the war.

"In accordance with the declaration of the previous conferences of February 14, 1915, and February 20 to 24, 1918, the conference declares it to be its unqualified determination to do all that lies within its power to assist the Allied countries in the marshalling of all their resources, to the end that the armed forces of the Central Powers may be driven from the soil of the nations which they have invaded, and now occupy; and, furthermore, that these armed forces shall be opposed so long as they carry out the orders or respond to the control of the militaristic, autocratic governments of the Central Powers, which now threaten the existence of all self-governing peoples.

"The conference further welcomes the confirmation, in all essential features, which the fourteen propositions laid down by President Wilson and presented to the conference by the American Federation of Labor give to the proposals contained in the memorandum on war aims agreed to by the conference of February 20 to 24, 1918, and appended hereto. The conference accepts these fourteen propositions as a concise summary of the main principles which the memorandum of war aims expounds in detail on the various questions to be dealt with, and agrees that only in these principles can the groundwork for a lasting peace be found.

"The conference accordingly calls upon the several governments of the Allied nations unequivocally to adopt these principles as formulated by President Wilson and expounded in the memorandum of war aims in a joint declaration of Allied policy; and the conference recommends the representative organizations of the workers in each country to bring pressure to bear upon the government in order to induce it to adopt this course."

"The resolution then proceeds to embody in substance and in confirmation of the demand of the Inter-Allied Conference in February last the whole of the latter part of the American delegation's statement, and continues:

"The conference notes that most of these aspirations find expression in general terms in the memorandum of war aims of February 20 to 24, while others, such as those relating to trial by jury and restriction of industrial employment of children under sixteen, are not universally applicable in all countries and require adaptation to circumstances of each nation. The conference

accordingly invites special consideration of these aspirations by labor and Socialist movements of the several Allied nations. The conference places special importance of Paragraphs A and C, which provide for an advanced conception of the right of the worker to complete self-control and for unbridled freedom of association and expression.

"In pursuance of the policy of the memorandum of war aims of February 20-24, the conference declares its objection to all treaties and agreements purporting to bind nations which have been, or may be, concluded by their governments without immediate publicity and without parliamentary authority or ratification, and protests against the continuation for a single day of the present war for the purpose of obtaining any objects aimed at by any of the secret treaties or agreements which are not in accord with the fourteen propositions of President Wilson or the memorandum on war aims appended hereto.

"Finally, the resolution proposes that the conference should take note of the declarations and replies to the war aims memorandum received from the enemy countries, as summarized in the report submitted by the British delegation, and which the

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resolution embodies, together with the conclusions thereon set forth in the report.

"The conference began its sessions immediately after the Austrian peace note had been addressed to the belligerent nations. The resolution of the conference regarding the Austrian note follows:

"This conference has given its fullest consideration to the note which the Austro-Hungarian government has addressed to each of the belligerents.

"By proposing to the latter a secret conference for the discussion of the possibilities of peace, the Austro-Hungarian government evidently wishes to give the appearance of satisfaction to a desire of the peoples for peace, and to throw upon the governments of the Entente the responsibility for a continuation of the war.

"The fact that it is not yet known whether the initiative in this peace offensive comes from Austria only, or conjointly from the two Central Powers, appears to indicate that the Austrian proposal has been dictated more by anxiety to strengthen the internal cohesion of the monarchy than by a desire to cooperate effectively in the settling of the world conflict.

"This conference is of the opinion that the Allied governments would be assuming a heavy and perilous responsibility by admitting a purely negative policy.

"The Allied governments, in reply, should make clear the identity of their views by close and continuous cooperation and a public and collective declaration of their aims and intentions. They should subscribe to the fourteen points formulated by President Wilson, thus adopting a policy of clearness and moderation, as opposed to a policy dictated exclusively by changes in the war map; and, finally, they should interrogate their opponents in regard to their general and particular war aims, which have never been defined, thus imposing upon the

working classes the responsibility of choosing between the solutions proposed.

"While the action of the conference on one or two other points appears not to have been in accordance with the viewpoint of American labor, all the information that has reached the United States so far, including the committees' action on the two above resolutions, indicates that on the great fundamental issues the position taken by the conference was an admirable one and one that will strengthen the Allied cause materially.

"It is evident, also, that the conference has brought the various labor movements into much closer touch with each other and has given them a much better understanding of each other.

"While the conference apparently did not agree with the American labor viewpoint regarding Inter-Allied meetings, it is evident from cables dispatched received so far that conditions upon which such meetings have been held are such that there is little danger of the inter-belligerent propaganda again assuming serious form."

Unloosing the Kaiser's Grip

By Demetra Vaka

Author of "In the Heart of German Intrigue"

ON the sixth of April, 1917, my husband and I went to see Mr. Politis, who was then in Salonica as Minister of Foreign Affairs for Mr. Venizelos. As we entered his office he rose, and giving one hand to my husband and the other to me, exclaimed:

"To-day the war has been ennobled. America has declared war on Germany."

When it became publicly known that the United States had come in on the side of the Allies, the joy of the Greeks in Salonica was indescribable. They all said that now that America had come in, with no interested motives, she would see that a just peace would be made, and that the rights of the little nations would be safeguarded.

In Athens alone, among the leaders of the pro-German royalist party, did we find different opinion, and soon we learned the reason for this. When we declared war on Germany the Kaiser sent word to King Constantine assuring him that since every ninth American had German blood, and that since these were the only Americans who had courage and energy, Constantine need have nothing to fear from the entrance of America into the war. Every ninth superman in America would stand by Germany, his fatherland. The rest were pleasure-loving men who would not fight, or money-grabbing ones who would not stand for the expense of making real war.

The passing of our conscription bill was the first answer we made to Wilhelm. Not only the willingness of our boys to be drafted, but their eagerness to volunteer was a blow to German calculations.

We can refute the calumny which declares us to be only a money-grabbing nation every time a Liberty Loan is in progress. Just as our soldiers are courageously standing shoulder to shoulder with the sons of our allies, to stay the advance of the nation which has plunged the world into temporary barbarism, so we stand beside the civilian population of all our allies and lend our money, as our men are giving their lives.

In our past we had the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Whoever buys a Liberty bond becomes a signer of a new and more vital Declaration of Independence—a declaration that America is giving her blood and her gold for the independence of the whole world from a foe who would banish from the world's vocabulary "liberty" and "democracy."